NEW TORK BERALD, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1867 -TRUPLE SHEET

TRIAL OF JOHN II. SURRATT.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Corroboration of Sergeant Dye's Evidence.

CROSS-EXAMINATIONS BY THE DEFENCE.

The trial of Jehn H. Surrett was resumed this morn-g in the Criminal Court, before Judge Pisher. The arr room was, as usual, crowded. For the first time see the trial commenced a few ladies complete seats. This in the bar as spectators. The prisoner was brought

on of witnesses was then resumed,
Mr. Carroll Hobart was sworn and examined by Mr.

Central Railroad; witness runs from White River on to St. Albans, on the direct line from Boston miles from Burlington; the Vermont Central road he Canada and Vermont and Canada roads unite at concilon; at Essex Junction tha Irain which wit-runs takes the passengers from Burlington to St. as; between April 10, 1865, and April 20, 1865, wit-was conductor on this road; witness got the pas-

Landy there.

Q Do you see any one in the court who looks like the man to whom Harold said, "Will you be there to sight?"

Witness answered by pointing out the prisoner; he looked very much like the man, but witness could not see whether he was the same man or not; he wore no beard, but had a slight moustache.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Witness is nequalisted with Mr. Gifford and Mr. Hem, who were at Ford's theatire; did not see either of them is front of the theatire; that night; does not receited whether any soldiers were sitting in front of the theatire; there was a great crowd there; was in the restaurant when the President was shot; the clock at the theatre is in the centre of the passageway opposite the door.

The Court took a receas.

Upon the reassessabling of the court John F. Tippett was a worn and examined by Mr. Carrington. Witness resided in Prince George's county, Md.; but is now residing here; is a blackamith by trade; came to Washington December 10, 1865; was a mamber of the First District of Columbia cavalry in 1853, or a part of the year; was a mail carrier from Washington to Charlotte Hall; know John H. Surratt; have known him frequently in that time; knew his mother also; have seen the mother side not ejecter but very little; John had very little to say to me, but I have heard Mrs. Surratt say—

The winness was interrupted by Mr. Bradler, who wasted to know to what point this evidence tended.

Mr. Carrington said they purposed to give a conversation featween witness and Mrs. Surratt, in the presence of Ne presoner, and which convention showed major to say the first of the presence of Ne presoner, and which convention showed major to say and the proposed to give a conversation featween witness and Mrs. Surratt, in the presence of Ne presoner, and which convention showed

Pierspont.

Witness is not now in the army; was discharged
June, 1865; was in the volunteer service from Bavar!
Pa.; I live there now and am a clerk in a store; enter
the army is 1862; was in Capt, Thompson's Indepen
ent Pennsylvania Battery; in April, 1865, was station
in Camp Barry, and was a line sergeant; I romember t
event of the President's assassination; on that day
came into town after dress parade at sundown; Can
Barry is about two nriles from Ford's theatre; I came
town with Sergeant Dye, and went down Pennsylvan
avenue, and from there to Ford's heatre; we were
our way to camp and stopped at Ford's theatre; at it
theatre Sergeant Dye sat down on a platform in front
the theatre; I do not know whether I sat down at
time or not; I walked up and down towards F stree
and came down on the side opposite the theatre ar
cressed over; when I came to where Dye was sitting
spoke to him; do not recollect speaking to any oth
person; I observed the President's carriage there; it
driver was sitting on the carriage, and while w
were there a gentleman came and looked in the carriage,
the carriage; the man who looked in the carriage wones

being taken by a slight cataleptic fit, to which he is subject.

Mr. Pierrepont changed the form of the question, and witness said he saw a man going into the saloon who was pointed out to hum; I heard a man come up and call out "Ten minutes past ten;" I was not in a position to see the face of the man who called the time; Sergeant Dye and I then went to an oyster saloon; I can't say that anything particularly excited my suspicion; at the oysters aloon we called for oysters; before we received the oysters a man came in and said the President was shot; we a some of the oysters and started for camp; while paging out H street a lady raised a window and asked wint was going on down town; we replied the President was shot; she asked who shot him, and we replied Booth; we then passed on; the house referred to had high steps; have seen a house since that looks much on the way met two policemen.

The defause objected to what a same had a said to the man and the way met two policemen.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Swarms Verons or Liquon Liquons—At the Com-mon Council meeting on Tuesday evening Mayor Copatil sent in no less than fifty vetoes to resolutions granting

read at Burlington; the first trip made that season by
the beas was April 17; it was four hours late; it arrived
at awelve o'clock mininght; was no watch in the depot
that night; two men came in the depot that night, one
and and the other short, and asked to stay there until
the train left for Montreal at four A. M.; the boot was
from Whitchalt, with pain the depot, he did so, and I
called him at four o'clock A. M. on 'twestay, April 15;
after the nan went out I picked up something where
the tail man was sleeping (a white cambric handkerchief was shown and examined); witness recognized the
handkerchief as the one he picked up where the tail
man was lying (the handkerchief bears the name J. H.
Burratit; that name was on the handkerchief discovered the name, and then showed it to the agent of the
rullroad company; it do not know that the agent communicated she fact to St. Albane; never asw the twomen
afterwards.

No cross examination.

Mr. Reipian Grillo was next called and examined by
Mr. Pierrapont—Was living near the Namy Yard in 1869.
They is relaximated in Port's theater; I knew town.

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No cross examination of the start of the read of the read of the start of the read of the start of the read of t DROWNING CASE,—A boy named Edme

The Pinnson Cass.—J. Lewis Pierson, the young law-yer, of this city, whose arrest for fraudulently obtain-ing funds and fleeing from bail was recently noticed in the Hanalo, was yesterday morning taken to Trenton, where he is to put in an appearance before the Supreme Court for the release of his bondsmen.

Court for the release of his bondames.

Trenton.

Prior Commissioner.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Governor Commissioners of Pilotage for the State of New Jersey:—Charles S. Boggs, New Brunswick; Andrew J. Drake, Newark; Peter Meetagar, Keyport; Wm. S. Börner, Matteswan; Thos. B. Endicott, May's Landing.

Erection of A New Jall.—A meeting of county free-holders was held yesterday in the County Court House, the principal business under discussion being the erection of a new jall. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to receive plant and specifications was continued and received authority to advertise for proposals. The creation of a new jall.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE WEST.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

How They Are Run in Indiana-The Wild Cat System in Full Blast-The Banks Organized and the Circulation Issued in One Place, and the Business Transacted in Another-The Question of Bank Taxation-The People of

have more than realized my anticipations, and Indiana carries off the palm. The same system as that pursued in Illinois is prevalent in Indianapolis, the founts in hard of merous instances when the government has suddenly drawn upon them for one-tenth of the amount on de-posit the banks have not had the funds in their vaults

city a few weeks ago. The Treasury drew upon a bank for \$40,000 of half a million nearly on deposit. The en-tire available funds of the institution, with the excep-tion of some interest-bearing notes on the point of ma-The party presenting the draft was appealed to for time until they could borrow; but he must leave on the next deposits or the sacrifice of the interest. The latter course was taken. The gold tinted paper was paid out and passed from the gaze of the cachier like a beautiful

THE PRIVATE AND NATIONAL BANKS. the private bankers are a unit against the national banks, which, they charge, are given advantages that individual corporations do not possess. As a matter of course they show no disposition to help the nationals out of difficulty when they are short. There is so much antagonism exist-ing between them that all private bankers are dectives to scent out the irregularities of the officials of the national banks, and consequently they keep them in constant terror. Here in Indiana the reverse is the case. Nearly all the old wild cat operators are in league with the national banks. Many of them own national bank stock, and in some cases are directors, and use the funds

company who, wishing to resp the advantages of the national system and still carry on private transactions at this commercial centre, resorted to a clever expedient to accomplish their purpose. They could not secure a circulation in Indianapolis, and to "whip the devil round the stump" they repaired to the rural town of Franklin, joined some speculators there, organised a bank, obtained a circulation from Mr. Comptrolier Spinner, and secured considerable government deposits. They have an office in Franklin, where a "blind" business is transacted; but the deposits are shipped to Indianapolis, where the entire business of loans and discounts is conducted; and the deposits are constantly being paid out over their counters in every day speculations. There are several similar cases that might be instanced as proof of the corruption that pervades the system. One of the Indianapolis national banks, with a capital of half a million, was established by two private banks, which are still closely allied with

The question of bank texation at the preis attracting much attention in the State, and the people generally are loud in their condemnation of the law that permits these huge moneyed monopolies to invest that permits these huge moneyed monopolies to invest their capital in non-taxable government securities. An Indianapolis paper has recently produced some able articles exposing this great injustice, which has alarmed the monopolists and called out Mr. English in defence of the system, who in a labored effort complained of the enormous burdens of the banks and endeavored to make a good showing for them. The paper in question returned to the issue, and with the argument of figures thus demolishes Mr. English has retired from the contest in disgust. The paper referred to mays:

The First National Bank of this city deposited its entirecapital with the Comptroller of Currency, and received the banks to charge upon loans the rate or interest allowed by the States in which they are located. Indiana low per cent interest. So the case will stant thus with the First National or circulating notes, \$450,000, at 10 per cent. \$45,000 Interest on \$50,000 at 6 per cent.

Total

To

Dividends declared to November 10, 1865 ... 253, 252 \$1,845
Froits over dividends declared to November 10, 1865 ... 256
Dividends declared to May 10, 1867 ... 2663 1,865
Profits over dividends declared to May 10, 1867 ... 268
Total

those of individuals were not. Subsequent investigations have convinced me of error in this particular. The
deposits of the government are not secured to any great
extent. In nearly every bank of deposit in the West
the deposits largely exceed the amount of bonds deposited with the government to secure this item, and
I am convinced that I do not exaggerate when I say
that at this moment there are fully \$30,000,000 of government deposits in the national banks of this country
that are not secured by one cent. This, I am aware, is
a startling declaration; but if the government will take
the trouble to probe the interior condition of the banks,
as I have done, they will find this state of things, and
learn that many of their officers receive from three to
five per cent upon the deposite made in these rotten institutions. It seems almost impossible that the facts
are not known at Washington, that the funds of the government are being constantly employed in questionable
vantures. Surely "there is something rotten in Denmark."

Chief Detective Young Charged with Im-The Police Commissioners met yesterday at two o'clock for the purpose of investigating charges of improper conduct preferred against Chief Young and officer John Coyle, both of the Detactive Police Department.

o'clock for the purpose of investigating charges of improper conduct preferred against Chief Young and officer. John Coyle, both of the Detactive Police Department.

The following evidence was taken:—

J. G. Collina, sworn—I reside at 41 Crosby street; am a dester in butter and cheese; in September, 1886, I returned from Richmond, Vigitiis, where I acted in the capacity of sutter to the One Hundred and Fitty-eighth New York; I was in partnership with Michael B. Cline, shortly after I came back Cline and I visited in East Broadway one Sunday atternoon; while returning to our bearding house, 107 Waverley place, we stepped in a house at 618 Broadway and fell in company with a man by the same of J. Goodman Baker; we then all three preceeded up Broadway; he induced us to go in the store of Blankman & Murphy, near the Southern Hotel, and there we had something to drink, for which Cline paid; Cline at the time had in his pocketbook two checks, one to the smount of \$500, which belonged to me. and which was drawn on the Clutzens Bank; he had also \$1,500 in money, greenbacks; after going out of the store of Blankman & Murphy, we engaged a carriage and went up Broadway as fin as Twenty-fifth street, and down again as far as Eighth street to the Sinciar House; we stopped there and dismissed the carriage, and during the time we were at that corner Baser called Cline saide, and almost immediately after, both Baker and Cline disappeared; I looked for Cline at the Southern Hotel, at the store of Blankman & Murphy, but could not find him; I then returned to our boarding house, but Cline did not come home; the next morning I stopped payment of the checks at the banks; Cline came home at one o'clock, relieved of all his money; Cline and I then proceeded the Fifteenth precinct station and made a report to the officer in charge; we first, however, want to Blankman & Murphy, and found that they knew something of Baker; they said they thought he lived in recovering our money; we then reported our loss at Police headquarters; Cline ma

was rendered upon a requisition from the Governor New Jorsey. Captain Jourdan testified that the usual percentage raid

Policemen on Their Muscle.

The Police Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, at which ninety patrolmen were ried for alleged violation of police rules and regulations. There were no citizen cases of any importance,

Course with fifty men, who were sent there to do spe cial duty. The captain was quietly ruminating on the

The corner stone of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, to be erected on the sorner of Forty-seventh street and Madison avenue, was laid fternoon. The congregation for whom this new edifice E. O. Flagg, who still officiates as its rector. The pa

religious services have been held in a large hall rented for the purpose. The small church was sold last year, and the plot of ground corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street purchase de from the proceeda.

The new building will front on Madison avenue. Its architectural design will be Gothic, and its ground dimensions fifty-three feet wide by sixty-nine feet in length. The interior will have a nave and alies and chancel, the latter to be eighteen by twenty-six feet. The nave will be divided from the alies by arcades of five arches, resting on red sandstone colemns, with cape of Ohio stone; and the outer walls will be of Kipp's Bay stone; with dressings of tooled Newark stone. The roof will be open, of framed timber, stained and ciled. The building is intended to seat six hundred persons. There will be a tower and spire on the northwest corner of the editios, and it is intended hereafter to build a school-house and a rectory on the ground adjoining the east side of the church. The cost of the church building will be \$24,500. Mr. Charles O. Haight is the architect of the new editios, and the contractors are—Mr. Waiter Jenes for the massary and Mr. John Marshall for the carpenter work.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' CALL FOR A JULY SESSION OF

[From the Anti-Slavory Standard.]
We are glad to see the press, in some influential quarters, waking up to the accounty of an extra session of Congress in July. The most vigilant members of Congress are, we know in favor of it, and all the signs of the times show how indispensable it is.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

audit was need at moon year-day, Comptroller Con-nolly, ex-Judge Bonney and ex-Supervisor Stewart being present. Judge Bonney said that in consequence of the recent heavy rains attorney General Martindale and Chauncey M. Depew were unable to be present, and as it was desirable that a full board should act on such met-ters as might come before them, a motion to adjourn until noon to-day was carried.

REUNION OF THE SOCRATIAN SOCIETY OF WAS HEIGHTS.—The Socratian Society of Washington School, gave a grand ball and supper at their rooms in hawood, on Tuesday evening last, it being the seventh anniversary of the organization of that society. Invita-tions were extended to upwards of three hundred of the leading difference of the bistoric region masses all of

relatives of the pupils, and the exercises were of an unsually interesting nature. They comprised musical selections from celebrated operas, declamations, recitations and others of a similar nature. At the close of the exercises the prizes were distributed by the Chancellor of the University, and the proceedings concluded with the hearefulcing.

Christie, of the Sixteenth precinct police (Captain Wil-liamson's), was yesterday appointed a sergeant of police,

o'clock yesterday a salute was fired from the French steam frigate Ribourt, which had just arrived from Martinique, which was returned by the French line-of-battle ship Joan Bart and Admiral Farragut's flagship,

known man floating in the dock, foot of Dey a North river. An inquest was held over the remai Coroner Schirmer, and the jury rendered a verd death by drowning. By order of Corener Schirm body was taken to the Morgue for identification. HATCHWAT ACCIDENTS.—John Atkinson, an emple

tery at pr

The Board of Fire Commis

tern, water, or the present in the present of the committed of the committ

held last evening at No. 161 avenue B. The number of members present was limited, and little enthusiasm was manifested. About half-past eight the President, Mr., Michael Kiernan, called the meeting to order. He expressed regret that, although all members of the trade were notified to be in attendance, to few had put in an appearance. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of taking into consideration the advessability of sending delegates to the workingmen's eight hour convention, which will be held under the direction of the Workingmen's Union. Many of these protects appeared the members freely on the subject and thought that no practical good could arise from sending delegates, and concluded to lay the whole subject on the table for an indefinite period. The subject as occupantion was then taken up, and met with far more favor. Although evidently not conversant with the co-operative system, there seemed to be a most unantmous feeling among the members in regard to giving the subject as fair trial. Indeed, it was openly expressed that by this plan were the working classes to be most benefited. Previous to adjourning nearty all present signed their names to a roll as as soknowledgment of their desire to engage in a co-operative movement. The meeting adjourned with the intention, on the part of the members, jo see what can be done in marriing a co-operative worker.